

CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL REVIEW

In this chapter the writer collect and compiles some theories which are the related to the topic of this paper. There are some theories about Linguistics, Morphology, Free Morpheme, Bound Morpheme, Derivational Morpheme, and Affixes that also include Prefix and Suffix. This chapter will explain about these theories.

2.1. Definition of Linguistics

Linguistics is the first theory that will be discussed in this chapter. This is because the title paper is related to the Linguistics field. In this first subchapter the writer quoter some definition from expert.

Based on Bauer (2012:3), “Linguistics is the word meaning ‘relating to language’ as well as the word meaning ‘relating to linguistics’”. From this definition that given by Bauer, it can be conclude that linguistics has a close relation to language. These two items, Linguistics and language, are very closer. It means that both of them cannot be devined. If talking about Linguistics, it means talking about them and vice vera.

According to Cook (2002:20), “Linguistics is the academic discipline concerned with the relation of knowlage about language to decision making in the real world”. It means that Linguistics is the science that studies about language.

According to Carnie (2002:4), “Linguistics is also a banch of cognitive science. Cognitive science is a term for a group of discipline that have the same

goal: defining and analyzing human being's ability to think. Some scholars emphasize that the discipline of Linguistics along with psychology philosophy and computer science thus forms an important sub-discipline within cognitive science". It means Linguistics is the important thing to be learned in order to increase the ability to think.

From definition above can be conclude that Linguistics is a science that study about language which has important role for branches of it is own. Linguistics also included physics and chemistry.

2.2. Definition of Morphology

This subchapter explain about Morphology. After talking about definitions by some experts in previous subchapter, in this chapter continues to explain more. Beside on the title of this analysis, the writer quotes some definition from expert in Linguistics about Morphology as one of branch of Linguistics.

According to Bauer (2012:7), "Morphology is about the structure of words, how word such as dislike are made up of smaller meaningful elements such as dis and like". As can be seen in this definition by Baeur, this branch of linguistics is studying about the structure of words. Besides defining about sttructure of words, morphology also studies about elements that makes meaning in certain words.

According to Lieber (2009:2), "Morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new words are coined in the language of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how the are used in sentences". It means that Morphology is the science that studies about the word, a word that has innovation when used in sentences.

An expert in Linguistics named Hasplemath (2002:2), “Morphology is the study of systematic covariation in the form and meaning of words”. By this meaning, it can be inferred that words have a system. This system is connected to another system, or in the other words, each words is connected to other word. The words are connected to another words and Morphology studies these connection.

From of all the defination about Morphology above, Morphology studies about words. It studies not olny the meaning, but also the structure that from each word. Words have their own structure and Morphology tries to study is structure. Words also have a connection between one to other word. By studying and understanding structure of words in morphology, the meaning and connection between words are easy to understand.

2.3. Definition of Morpheme

Talk about Morphology, it cannot be separated with morpheme, because morpheme is the study of systematic covariation in the form and meaning words. A small part that has a meaning and grammatical function is called Morpheme. Morpheme is the root of word. This definition the writer give explained of morpheme through by expert.

According to Booij (2005:8), “Morpheme is the morphological building bloks of word, are difined as the minimal Linguistics units with a grammatical meaning”. It means that Morpheme is the smallest elements of Linguistics that deals with grammatical meaning.

According to Lieber (2009:32), “Morpheme is the meaningful units that are used to form words”. It means that morpheme is the unit of form word ehich has a

lot of meaning. In the other hand, Morpheme also is smaller unit of word. It is similar with Carstairs (2002:16).

From the definition above the writer conclude that morpheme is the same with original or base word. Morpheme also can be defined as the smallest unit of language that has its own meaning.

2.3.1. Types of Morpheme

Based on Lieber (2009:34), “Morpheme has two types there is Bound Morpheme and Free Morpheme”. Free morpheme is a morpheme which can stand alone to make a word. Free Morpheme can be found in simple word. A word that contain Free Morpheme has a basic meaning without any addition of grammatical function. Free orpheme can appear with other lexemes of they can stand alone or “free” and Free Morpheme consist two types they are Lexical and Functional Morpheme.

Bound Morpheme is a morpheme cannot stand alone, it needs a combination to make a word. Word that contain Bound Morpheme is a word that has grammatical function such as *ed, -s/es, ing, en, er, ed, est*. Bound Morpheme appear only together with other morphemes to form a lexemes. Bound Morpheme in general tend to be affixes: Prefix and Suffix.

To clarification the definition above the writer will be explain types of morpheme in the picture below is types of morpheme according Lieber (2009:34) there are:

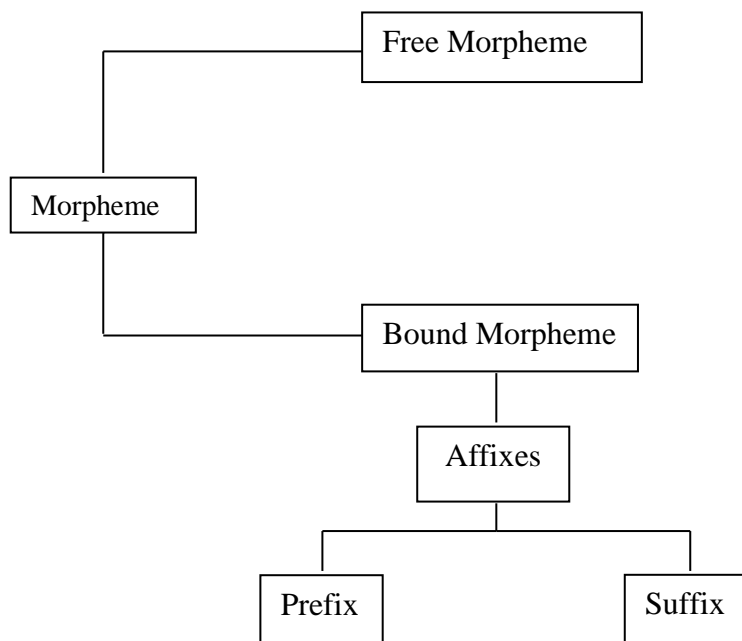


Figure II.1. Types of Morpheme

According to Lieber (2009:33), “Free Morpheme is a morpheme that can stand alone as a word”. It means that Free Morpheme is an independent word that does not need a combination to stand as a word.

According to Spencer (1991:5), “Free Morpheme is the former”. It means that Free Morpheme is the main element that leading into the other morpheme to make an invention word.

From of all the definition Free Morpheme can be concluded that Free Morpheme is dependent morpheme, because the word that formed with Free Morpheme is an original word.

2.3.2. Definition of Bound Morpheme

Bound Morpheme is a morpheme that is supported by other morphemes, it would not be a word that formed with bound morpheme in the word has no affixes and word not contain grammatical function. Bound Morpheme is a morpheme that must be attached to another morpheme to receive the meaning. It can be a modified word if use Bound Morpheme.

According to Lieber (2009:33), "Bound Morpheme is a morpheme cannot stand alone". It means that Bound Morpheme can not be formed by itself, it needs combination to stand as a word. It can function if the original or basic added affix or grammatical function.

According to Booji (2005:9), "Bound Morpheme is a morpheme that can not function as a word on its own". It means that Bound Morpheme is a morpheme that has no function itself as a word because Bound Morpheme cannot stand alone by itself to make a modified word, it needs a combination from Free Morpheme, because Bound Morpheme is the outcome of Free Morpheme that can be modified into a new word.

From all the definitions of Bound Morpheme the writer concluded that Bound Morpheme is a dependent morpheme, because it needs to be attached to another morpheme to create a new word.

2.3.3. Types of Bound Morpheme

According to Cristina in article (2012) explain, "Bound Morpheme is a grammatical unit that never occurs by itself, but is always attached to some other

morpheme”. It means Bound Morpheme have combination grammatical in sentence and has relation with other morpheme.

Bound Morpheme divided into two types they are Derivational Morpheme and Inflectional Morpheme. Derivational Morpheme is a morpheme that can change the meaning of the original word. Inflectional Morpheme is a morpheme that cannot change the meaning because it only add the grammatical function in original or existing word.

From of all the definition Bound Morpheme have two types such as Derivational Morpheme and Inflectional Morpheme. Which is important in the Linguistics.

2.3.4. Definition of Derivational Morpheme

According to Aronoff (2011:7), “Derivational Morpheme involves the ceation of one lexeme from another, such as selector or selction from select”. From Derivational Morpheme change a lexeme into different and new. So, Derivational Morpheme creates a new specific word. Looking from the examples of Derivational Morpheme process, in order to create a new specific word Derivational Morpheme is adding affixes to words.

Based on Haspelmathexplaine (2010:18)”, Derivational Morpheme is the relationship between lexemes of a word family”. Based on this derifation, the writer infers that Derivational Morpheme still has a relationship from word family to lexeme that occurs in a word. So, lexeme still has a word family relation in term morphology.

According to Spencer (1991:9), “Derivational Morpheme is the result of concatenating morpheme”. It means Derivational Morpheme is outcome of connecting of the other morpheme.

The writer concludes that, based on Derivational Morpheme given by various authors above Derivational Morpheme is a process of changing word into a new word class. Derivational Morpheme creates a new word specific word by adding affix, in Derivational Morpheme the lexeme has its own family. It means that the lexeme are still connected each other even it already has different meaning, because of the process of Derivational Morpheme.

2.4. Definition of Affixes

In this subchapter, the writer quotes some definition from the experts that define the meaning of Affix and the writer give conclusion in the last paragraph.

Affixes includes morpheme. It can be added to other morpheme which is constructing a word formation and new meaning, the following are the further explanation.

According to Haspelmath (2010:19), “Affix attached to a word or a main part of a word. It usually has abstract meaning and affix cannot occur by itself”. The writer infers that affix has an abstract meaning or in the other word, the meaning is unclear.

Katamba and Stonham (2006d:44), “Affix is a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morpheme or morphemes such as a root or stem or base. Obviously, by definition affixes are terms are bound morpheme”. In the

other words, there is no word may contain only an affix standing on its own, like-
y, -ed, or -al.

Affix is very important in making a new word with a different category of word. According to Charty (2002:20), “an umbrella term for prefix and suffix (boardly speaking for all morphemes that are not roots) is affix”. It means both of prefix and suffix is part of affix. However, it is not only prefix and suffix that covered in affix, but also all morphemes that are not root or words. The writer infers the things which affix cover are prefix and suffix.

2.4.1. Prefix

Prefix is the affixes which can be added to the beginning of a word. For example: *ab-normal*, *dis-agree*, *ex-change*, *im-material*, *re-act*.

According to Katamba and Stonham (2006d:44), “Prefix is affix attached before a root or stem or base like re-, un-, and in-, for example: re-make, un-happy, in-decent”. This state means that an affix which is attached before a root or stem is called Prefix.

According to Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2003c:78) “thus, *un-*, *pre-* (*premeditate*, and *prejudge*), and *bi-* (*bipolar*, *bisexual*) are prefix”. In other words prefix occur before other morpheme.

Based on Bear (1983:123) said “the most general rule that can given for prefix that they do not bear primary stress and do not affect the stress of derivaties, but there are innumerable exceptions of this. This is, however, frequently a subsidiary stress on a prefix, and always one if the prefix consists of more than one syllable”. This state means that prefix has general rules like they do

not bear primary stress and do not affect the derivatives stress but there are exceptions for prefix that consists of more than one syllable.

2.4.2. Suffix

Suffix is the affixes can be added to the end of a word. For example: *idealize*, *hoorify*, *execution*, *capitalism*, *careless*. “affix like-ation that go after stem are suffix”, (Aronoff and Kristen, 2011:3). It means suffix is the affixes can be added to the end of word.

According to Katamba and Stonham (2006f:44), “Suffix is an affix which is attached after the root, or base like-ly, -er, -ing, -ed”. This state means that an affix which is attached after the root or base is called Suffix.

Based on Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams (2003d:78) said “some morpheme occur only as suffix following other morphemes”. It means that morpheme occur only as following suffix.

From definition above the writer conclude Affixes have two types there are Prefix, Suffix, and Multifix. Prefix is the beginning of a word to make a new word like *un-happy*. Suffix is the end of a main word like *love-ly*.

The writer concludes that, based on definition of affixes is a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morpheme or morphemes such as a root or stem or base. Affixes have prefix and suffix, prefix is the affixes which can be added to the beginning of a word and suffix is the affixes can be added to the end of a word.

2.5. Definition of Song Lyric

Song is short poem or number of verses set music and intended to be sung. Song is consisting of many lyrics. A good song have good lyrics. Lyrics can be described as something from musician massage to other.

According to Lakoff and Jahnsen (1980:204), “when words and sentence are written down, they can be readily looked upon as object”. Lyrics is the words that written by someone to make the song a meaningful with theme like happy, sadness, disappointed, angry, as with the object readily.

Based on Wijay (2013:17), “Song lyrics is abstract, almost unintelligible, and, in such cases, their explication emphasize form, articulation, meter, and symmetry of expression. Song lyric is the set of words that make up a song, usually consisting of verses and choruses”. It means song lyric is the set of words that make up song.

“Song is a short poem or number of verse set to music and intended to be song”, (Hornby, 1980:822). Song is a deliver words or sentence which is composed by rhythm and rhyme to expresses the feeling to claims emotional place in music and poem.

From definition above the writer conclude song lyrics is the word lyrics claims it emotional place in music and poem, with the words to a song being called the lyrics, while a lyrics poem is one personal emotion such as sadness or happiness.